

## A New Aberration of *Aphantopus hyperantus* (Lep. Satyridae)

By MAJOR A. E. COLLIER

On 18th July 1964, Mr. Payne, of Wellingborough, caught a remarkable female aberration which has not hitherto been named. Mr. Payne obtained a number of eggs and kindly gave me 17 larvae in 1965.

From the typical insects resulting I obtained a mating and over 100 eggs, which produced 26 male and 32 female imagines in 1966.

Of these, 7 males and 6 females were aberrations like their grandmother, a result which indicated that the character is a simple recessive. Greatly assisted by Mr. P. B. M. Allan I venture to name and describe it as follows:—

*Aphantopus hyperantus* L. ab *chrysophalaros* (ab Nov)

*Underside.* The outer gold rings on the ocelli have greatly thickened by encroaching on the inner black ring to such an extent that in extreme cases the ocellus becomes a white centred gold disc. In less extreme cases the black ring becomes very thin or may consist only of a few scattered dark scales.

*Upperside.* The gold ring is thicker, and the ocelli stand out more clearly in both sexes, than in typical insects.

The material on which the above description is based is as follows:— Type and allotype bred at Cranleigh in July 1966 (A. E. Collier); paratype caught in Northants on 18/7/64 by Mr. Payne.

## The Genetics of *Lysandra coridon* Poda ab *semi syngrapha* Tutt

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Since 1958 I had been trying, without success, to obtain a live *semi syngrapha* female, and it was not until September 1964 that I succeeded in finding a very worn, and almost doubtful, specimen on a Wiltshire down.

From this insect I obtained 51 eggs between the 9th and 12th of September. Only a few of these eggs hatched out in the spring and the final result was 4 males and 4 females, all typical, in July 1965.

One successful mating was obtained and produced approximately 100 eggs. Again there was a poor spring hatching, and on 18th May 1966, I counted only 24 larvae. The imagines emerged from 30/7/66 producing in all 11 males, all normal, and 12 females, of which six were good examples of *semi syngrapha*. Attempts to obtain a mating between a wild male and one of the female abs failed. The heterozygous son of such a union mated to any unrelated female could have produced *semi syngrapha* females among the daughters. This would have been convincing proof that *semi syngrapha* is a sex linked recessive, but from the breeding results above it is reasonable to assume that this is so.

CORRECTION: *Ent. Rec.*, 78: 244, line 4; delete "*kindermannielli*" and substitute "*deauratella*".